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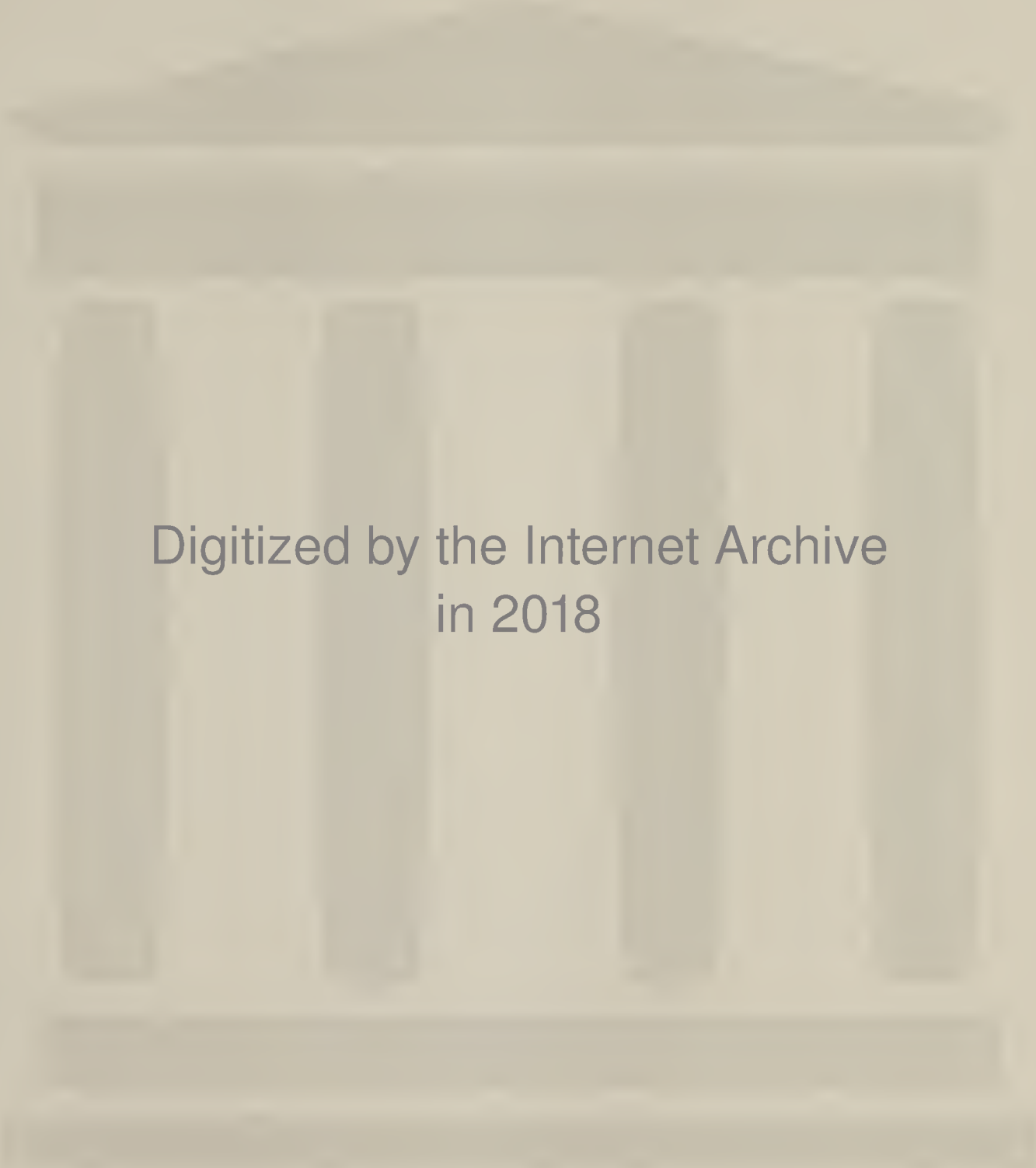
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOLGER FAMILY

WITH A BRIEF GENEALOGY

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By Harriet M. Grover

Berkeley : California  
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# THE HISTORY OF THE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                               | Page |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Peter Folger                  | 1    |
| Benjamin Franklin             | 9    |
| Abishai Folger                | 13   |
| Timothy Folger                | 15   |
| Walter Folger                 | 25   |
| Lucretia Mott                 | 27   |
| Charles James Folger          | 33   |
| Maria Mitchell                | 35   |
| William Mayhew Folger, U.S.N. | 37   |
| Henry Clay Folger             | 39   |
| Thomas Mott Osborne           | 45   |
| Note on Hudson, New York      | 47   |
| Genealogy                     | 49   |
| Table of Relationships        | 63   |
| Bibliography                  | 72   |
| CHART                         |      |



Peter Folger

Signature of Peter Folger.



## PETER FOLGER: 1617-1690

John Folger and his son Peter came to this country in 1635, the first of their name in the new world. They settled in Dedham and then in Watertown, Massachusetts, where John Folger acquired six acres of land. Peter Folger in 1641 accompanied Thomas Mayhew to the Island, Martha's Vineyard, where he was employed to teach the Indians. Mayhew had bought his patent for the land from Lord Sterling and as Proprietor held it under a grant from the crown. John Folger and his wife Merribah Gibbs followed their son to the Island about 1652, and there is no further record of him except his will found in the Edgartown Records of 1660 in which he left his estate to his wife "to use for her comfortable living, though she spend it all for her livelihood; the daughter Mary to have the cow and another after his wife's death. Nothing to Peter because he had spent or put away so much before; the house and land to Eleazer (Peter's son) after his wife's death." The property finally was sold and became a part of the Thomas Daggett homestead.

In 1644 Peter married Mary Morrill, who is said to have been a passenger on the same ship as Peter. She was a ward or a servant of the Reverend Hugh Peters of Salem who was chaplain of Oliver Cromwell. Peter paid twenty pounds for her passage and declared it was the best appropriation of money he had ever made. She was the mother of ten children, all born on Martha's Vineyard, except the youngest, Abiah, who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin.

Peter Folger and the Reverend Thomas Mayhew, Jr. learned the language of the Indians and began their missionary labor. In 1654 he was made an assistant to







the chief magistrate and was approved by the Missionary Corporation of the United Colonies to teach the Indians the English language. About thirty Indians came to the school and were found exceedingly apt pupils. This was the first Indian school in America, although John Eliot, famous as the translator of the Bible into the Algonquin tongue, had been given funds from England in 1654 to teach the Indians around Boston. The more promising pupils of the Vineyard were sent to the Cambridge Grammar School to be tutored for Harvard College. In 1659 there were five youths who were diligent in their studies and when examined by the President of Harvard gave good satisfaction of their knowledge of the Latin tongue.--the first of their race to enter an English college.

Peter was called by Cotton Mather a "godly learned Englishman," and the Reverend Thomas Prince, author of New England Chronology, 1736, says "he was employed to teach the youth Reading, Writing, and the Principles of Religion by catechizing, being well learned likewise in the Scripture." He became the principal assistant of the elder Mayhew after the departure of the younger Thomas, in 1657, on a fatal voyage to England.

About this time Peter was becoming irregular in his orthodoxy. He embraced a sect then called Anabaptists by their opponents, now known as Baptists. The following record seems to indicate a dismissal from the religious society established by the Reverend Thomas Mayhew: "The request of Peter Folger, granted, touching the laying down of his creed." but he continued his services to the Indians and considerable numbers adopted the doctrines he taught. He removed in 1662 to Newport and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, the home of Roger Williams and this religious sect. The Quaker





religion did not take root in Nantucket until about 1698.

### Peter Goes to Nantucket

During the summer of 1659 Tristram Coffin, having in view a change of residence for himself and family, determined to visit the islands lying off the south-east coast of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Accompanied by Edward Starbuck, he visited Martha's Vineyard and learned that the title to Nantucket was vested in Thomas Mayhew, and that Mayhew was willing to dispose of a large share of his interest. He decided to sail to the island with Thomas Macy, Isaac Coleman, a youth, and Peter Folger as an interpreter to the Indians. Mayhew deeded the island to ten men for the sum of thirty pounds and two beaver hats for himself and wife. No titles were recognized until confirmed by releases of the Indian sachem rights. It was difficult to explain transfers of property to the Indians, but it was necessary to reimburse the Indians for their rights. The ten men were: Tristram Coffin, his son Peter, Thomas Macy, Richard Swain, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swain, William Pile, and Thomas Mayhew himself. Each proprietor was to take a partner on the same terms. Nathaniel Starbuck was chosen by Tristram Coffin, Thomas Coleman by John Swain, James Coffin by Peter Coffin, Tristram Jr. by Stephen Greenleaf, and so on. Peter Folger seems to have settled on the Island about 1663 or 1664, when a half-share was granted him for his services as surveyor, interpreter, miller, and teacher. A share contained twenty-two and one-half acres. He has been described as the most useful man on the Island,--one of the five commissioners, three of whom made a quorum, provided Peter was one of the three. To Eleazer, his son, one-half share also was granted on condition that he learn to be a





smith. In 1662 William Worth was granted a half-share for his services as expert seaman. He was afterwards chosen selectman, assistant magistrate, assessor, and clerk of the court. The earliest vital records are written in his hand.

In 1670 "accommodation was granted to Nathaniel Holland as a Taylor on condition that he build and settle among us and bring his family to the island before next winter." Richard Gardner and his brother, Captain John Gardner, half-share men, had come to the Island about 1672 "to set up the trade of fishing with vessels fit for taking codfish." John Gardner became a selectman, and that he was a man of ability and influence is evident by the prefix "Mr." applied to his name. A forceful personality, liberal and democratic, he rebelled against the autocratic rule of Tristram Coffin and Thomas Mayhew although he had been in Nantucket but a short time. Peter Folger, William Worth, and other half-share men, besides Edward Starbuck, a whole-share man, were on John Gardner's side.

The period between 1672 and 1680 was an unhappy one for the Islanders, often referred to as the "Insurrection." According to Alexander Starbuck, the proprietors intended to keep the control of the political affairs wholly within their own hands, nor was it their intention to admit half-share men or tradesmen to an equality with themselves in government. They had two votes to one of the half-share men. Land ownership was the basis of the franchise. The patent granted to the twenty men conferred the authority on them; half-share men had accepted the terms of their grants, and they were neither wronged nor persecuted as they claimed. There was no record of complaint until they found





themselves in the majority and then they stood for equal voting power. William Macy says: "Coffin complained that tradesmen and seamen were ordering the affairs of town and were in the majority, adding that 'we can have no redress, the townspeople affirming that every card they play is an ace and every ace a trump and that we have no remedy in law.'"

There was no justification for the claim of the half-share men, as society was then constituted, says Starbuck. The claim for voting power was soon overshadowed by other differences; recriminations followed, and appeals by both parties were made to the new Governor of the Territories in America, Sir Edmund Andross, for redress of grievances. Peter Folger, the clerk, had refused to hand over the court books, offering copies only. For this he was held in "vile confinement" as he would not pay the twenty-pound bond. The records were never afterwards found, thus leaving a gap in the early history of the settlement. Peter wrote a letter of great length to the Governor in which he bitterly complained of his treatment. Starbuck calls the letter "gushing," but it is certainly quaint and original in expression.

Of Peter Coffin he says: "But if your Hon. did know the Man as well as God knows him, or but halfe so well as some of us know him, I do verily believe that your Hon. would dislike his Ruling here as much as any of us." And of the court, he says: "I cam before them and carried myself every way as civilly as I could, only I spake never a Word, for I was fully persuaded that if I spake anything at al, they would turn it against me. I remembered also the old Saying, that of nothing comes nothing." In these words he complains of his "vile imprisonment": "For want of a Bond away the Constable carried me to Prison, a Place





where never any Englishman was put, and where the Neighbors Hogs had layed but the night before and in a bitter cold Frost and deep Snow." John Gardner was accused of allowing Indians to have access to liquor. He was fined and disfranchised, as was Peter also when he refused to return the court books. Finally an apology was voted Gardner and Folger and their disfranchisement made null and void. Differences were forgotten and two daughters of James Coffin married the two sons of Richard Gardner.

William Macy in his account of this episode says that "two eminent Nantucket historians, Alex. Starbuck and Henry B. Worth, both obtaining evidence from the same sources, yet took exactly opposite views, Starbuck favoring Coffin and Worth favoring Gardner's side, showing that they were influenced by natural bias toward either autocratic rule or liberal government."

"Peter was probably the best educated man on the Island," says Macy, "and had the proprietors known that they were employing none other than the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, his honors, doubtless, would have been greater than they saw fit to accord him. But the many-sidedness of our Great Philosopher, Dr. Franklin, is more readily understood in the light of his maternal grandfather's accomplishments."

W. O. Stevens writes that "the characteristics of the Folgers were independence, force of character, and intellect, and an amazing versatility. The Folger type of mind was inventive, mechanical, and scientific. His grandson, Benjamin Franklin, was a true Folger."

There is also evidence that he played with the





muse of poetry at times. A long poem entitled "A Looking Glass for the Times" has been saved for us in a volume, Selections from Early American Writers, 1607-1800. In this poem of homespun verse he defends liberty of conscience in behalf of Baptists, Quakers, and other sects. Benjamin Franklin said of it that it appeared to be written with a good deal of decent plainness and manly freedom. It was considered courageous to publish it, but as Nantucket belonged to New York at that time the Massachusetts ministers could not lay hold of him.

Benjamin Franklin when in England could find no coat of arms at the Herald's Office for the Folgers. He decided that the family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had come from Flanders when Flemish weavers were in demand for fine textiles to supply the extravagant tastes of that age. A Folger coat of arms, with no further explanation, appears with others of Nantucket families in Americana, published by The American Historical Association, 1931, Vol. 25, No. 2.

The only other Folger known to have settled in this country was Thomas Folger of Norfolk, England, who came to New York about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Frederick (4) Eleazer (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)  
ELEAZER FOLGER, born in Edgartown 1648,  
died 1716.

Eleazer Folger, Jr. b. 1672, d. 1753

Frederick Folger b. 1724

In a note on Eleazer Sr., Alexander Starbuck says "Eleazer was a man of marked ability who satisfactorily filled the important positions to which he was called." In the year 1670 a grant of ~~one and~~ one-half shares was





made to Eleazer on condition that he learn the trade of a smith and follow that occupation on the Island. At the time of his death he was one of the representatives of the town of Sherburne, Nantucket, to the General Court of Massachusetts.

His son, Eleazer 2d, was the first schoolmaster. From the records of the Town Meeting of 1716 we read: "Voted yt ye Town will chuse a schoolmaster. Also voted yt ye Town will hier Eleazer Folger for ye year ensuing. Voted yt ye Town will give Eleazer folger three score pounds currant money for to keep school one year and he consents to keep for ye above mentioned sum of money."

The son of Eleazer 2d was Frederick Folger, who was also a schoolmaster. His services extended over forty-seven years and he was at different periods Register of Probate, Clerk of the Courts, and a Justice of the Peace. His name appears as member of the committees to consider the welfare of the Island during the Revolutionary War and he evidently wrote most of the memorials sent to the General Court.



## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: 1706-1790

Benjamin Franklin (3) Abiah (Folger) (2) Peter (1)

Benjamin Franklin's long life was filled with such a wealth of experiences in every civic, intellectual, and scientific pursuit that it is impossible in this small book to give even a faint idea of his accomplishments. He was born in Boston, the son of Josiah Franklin and Abiah Folger, daughter of Peter Folger. On his father's side were blacksmiths and sturdy farmers who tilled their own soil, and there was an uncle who read much, wrote poetry, and influenced the youthful Benjamin. His industrious father not only provided for his large family but saved enough for his old age. Calvinistic teaching was the basis of family life and high moral and informative conversation was the rule at the table. From his mother's side he inherited the inventive traits peculiar to the Folgers, a love of learning, and an easy flow of conversation and writing, so apparent in Peter Folger's letters to the Colonial Governor.

Notwithstanding the degrees conferred upon him in later life, he preferred to sign himself "Benj. Franklin, Printer," for it was in this trade as master printer that he reached a height of excellence in execution and a competency for life which gave him not only the satisfaction of work well done but freedom to follow his inclination in other lines of endeavor. While earning his livelihood he found time to devote to the welfare of Philadelphia. He organized a debating society of young men and with their help he gradually enlisted the interest of larger circles to improve the condition of the streets, to establish a fire department, a library, a hospital, and an academy. With his ready pen, his printing press, and his newspaper,





he had the advantage of publicity. He continued his own self-improvement by reading the best books and by studying French. Physical phenomena interested him all his life,--the weather, the tides, a tornado, or lightning,--and by independent calculation he formulated their physical laws. He invented the machinery for his experiments, besides a hundred other useful things for the household, the lightning rod, and the Franklin stove, for himself bifocal glasses, and for the entertainment of his friends, while he was in England, he developed a musical instrument of glass bells which he had specially ground. This armonica, as he called it, for which Mozart and Beethoven composed music, had a vogue for forty years. Franklin was a critic of music, as well as being a performer on the harp, guitar, and violin. All his inventions he gave freely to the public. His observations written for scientific publications brought him to the attention of scientists of Europe with whom he maintained correspondence and friendship throughout his life.

In the Pennsylvania Assembly he was an indispensable member who tactfully guided legislation. He was able to get appropriations for defense against the French in the Ohio Valley because he understood how to overcome the opposition of the peaceful Quakers. As early as 1751 at a trade convention of colonial delegates he presented a logical plan for a Union of the Colonies. When appointed postmaster general by the crown, he inaugurated better and faster service. He represented the Colonial interests in England during the long period of parliamentary interference with American trade and the attempts to discipline the Colonists. He returned to America in 1775, aided in drafting the Declaration of Independence, and was then sent to France to seek loans and "The Alliance" with France, without which the war





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could scarcely be brought to a successful close. Then after the peace negotiations of two years' duration he came home at four score years to take his part in the making of the Constitution of the United States.

Franklin's simplicity, originality, wit and humor, made him the idol of the French. Though not so popular with the British Government, he had a host of friends among the scientific and literary lights of the day.

The latest biography of Franklin by Carl Van Doren is, as the author says, an autobiography, as the events through which Franklin moved are given directly in Franklin's words taken from the great number of volumes of his collected letters and writings.



## ABISHAI FOLGER, SR.: 1700-1778

Abishai (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

Abishai Folger, father of William, George, Timothy, and Abishai, Jr. has been named by William Starbuck as one of "those who reaped a harvest in the whale fishery in the earlier days of shore whaling--the Coffins, the Gardners, the Folgers, the Husseys, and the Swains, whose sons in later years vexed every sea with the keels of their vessels in pursuit of their prey, and carried the name and fame of the little island to every quarter of the habitable globe."

But it is not only as owner and master of whaling ships that Abishai is known to us. He bore his full share in town meetings, his name appearing on the Records in matters of general concern. For many years he was one of the Guardians of the Indians, who numbered about 1500. Infractions of the law on their part and also on the part of those of the white population who took advantage of the ignorance of the Indians required constant adjustments and interpretation of the laws. He was representative for Nantucket to the General Court of Massachusetts from 1747 to 1765.

As early as 1757 Abishai had sent a memorial to the General Court of Massachusetts to mitigate the restrictions on whaling in the north Atlantic. The embargo had been placed on whaling ships because of the danger of capture by French vessels. The memorial accomplished its purpose and the Nantucketers lost no time in setting out for the Banks of Newfoundland. However, other difficulties beset them, as Parliament laid a tax on oil and bone imported into England and at the same time prevented the Colonists' carrying these products to any other country, while they allowed a bounty to residents of Great Britain for their







fishery. But through the persistence of the Islanders there was such an increase in business that upwards of 150 vessels were employed by 1775. Whalers became wealthy and owners were busy at home manufacturing the necessary articles needed for voyages of two or three years' duration. There was labor for all,--rope-makers, coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and sail-makers. After 1775 whale fishery was almost at a standstill. Nantucket attempted to carry it on with rapid lessening in numbers, but by the close of the Revolutionary War, 134 vessels had been lost.

Abishai married, first, Sarah Mayhew, daughter of Paine Mayhew. After her death he was married in Hudson, New York, to Dinah Coffin Starbuck, widow of Benjamin Starbuck, who was lost at sea.



## TIMOTHY FOLGER: 1732-1814

Timothy (5) Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2)  
Peter (1)

According to family tradition Timothy Folger was a man of courtly bearing whose opinions were considered of great value in Nantucket affairs. He was a merchant, sea captain, owner of vessels, justice of the peace, and representative to the Massachusetts General Court in the years 1767 and 1785. Although he remained neutral during the Revolutionary War, as a Quaker, his sympathies were with the British.

On one occasion when meeting his distant cousin Benjamin Franklin in London, 1769, he told him that he had news of the birth of a son. "Name him for me," said Franklin, and gave him a miniature of himself. This is now in the possession of Ardell Folger Armstrong, of Sacramento, great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin Folger. Mrs. H. N. Stevens had photographs made of a portrait of Timothy Folger owned by Mrs. Nathaniel Holland of San Francisco. The portrait was a copy of a painting by the artist Copley. It was said that Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and Timothy Folger sat for their portraits at the home of John Hancock. Evidently Franklin gave his own portrait to Folger. In a collection of Franklin portraits there appears a newly found one called the Folger portrait. This as well as Timothy's passed to a daughter in Nantucket. The original painting has been placed in the Colonial Loan Exhibit of the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Activities during the Revolutionary War

We have another tradition that "Timothy Folger was accused of furnishing arms to the enemy, was tried







for treason, was acquitted, and walked out of the courtroom on the arm of his staunch friend, John Hancock, thus showing the crowd waiting for the verdict that he was above reproach." How nearly our ancestor escaped hanging in his efforts on behalf of the people of Nantucket during the Revolutionary War can be read in the documents quoted in Starbuck's History of Nantucket.

The incidents leading up to the trial are these: The American fisheries were the first to feel the effects of Great Britain's interference in the trade of the Colonies. Fishing in the Atlantic was forbidden. As Nantucket was a barren island, the inhabitants maintained themselves by trade in whale oil, England being their principal market. The Massachusetts government forbade the islanders to import provisions from the West Indies, fearing they would sell to the British. As the islanders had no means of defense and three-fourths of the people were Quakers who would not take up arms, they were obliged to be neutral. In 1779 seven vessels approached Nantucket to destroy property if the islanders were not in sympathy with King George. Stores and whale boats belonging to Thomas Jenkins were carried away and property was damaged to the amount of 10,000 pounds.

Timothy Folger, Benjamin Hussey, and Samuel Starbuck were sent to Massachusetts to ask permission to seek reparation from the British, since, as neutrals, they were forbidden to treat with the British directly. A British vessel again entered the harbor firing on an American privateer anchored outside. The privateer escaped and the islanders were accused of signalling the American ship. The town meeting voted that Timothy Folger should proceed to Boston to present a memorial to the General





Court, setting forth their difficulties. Meanwhile Thomas Jenkins, now removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, "preferred a complaint to the General Court that Timothy Folger, William Rotch, Samuel Starbuck, and three others were persons dangerous and inimical to the independence of the United States, aiding the enemy to make inroads on loyal subjects; that Timothy Folger urged the selectmen of Nantucket to treat with the British commanders and advised that it was no longer expedient for the town to pay taxes to the State of Massachusetts, and insolently told the selectmen they deserved to be damned if they refused to comply; that a private correspondence with the enemy can be proved; that the British would not have gone to the Island except on invitation; that after long consultation with British officers 260 barrels of oil and provisions belonging to the said Thomas Jenkins were carried off, and that when well-disposed inhabitants proposed securing the British ship, Folger and Rotch opposed their intention."

The selectmen of Nantucket sent their statement to the General Court that the accused had tried to stop the depredations. The sixteen witnesses called by Jenkins did not corroborate his charges. William Rotch, one of the accused, says of this incident in his Autobiography: "I now come to the most trying scene in my experience during the war which was being impeached with four others for High Treason where there was no step between being clear and death."

The accused were discharged by the House and held by the Senate. Mr. Rotch said, in reference to the British brig, he had counseled that it would bring back the whole seven armed British ships to the destruction of the town, and he agreed to contribute \$720 toward the loss of property if the inhabitants





would let the vessel go. Jenkins found that he had promised more than he could carry out. He acknowledged that on account of his absence from Nantucket he had depended on other information and now desired to withdraw his complaint. The committee of the General Court agreed to the withdrawal in March 1780. The Council (the Senate), however, turned the case over to the Honorable Robert Treat Paine, Attorney General of the State, but the House did not concur. The Speaker, John Hancock, exerted his personal influence on behalf of the accused as he had business relations with William Rotch and was well informed as to Nantucket affairs. So ended the trial.

Timothy Folger was authorized by the Town Meeting to petition the Council of Massachusetts to allow a person to go to the British Headquarters in New York, to recover the stolen property. Timothy Folger was given permission and was to furnish a \$10,000 bond to return to Massachusetts within the two months allowed. Starbuck says, "Mr. Folger did go to New York but it would appear that his purpose was a very different one." Timothy Folger was sent by his townspeople to ask permission to carry on the whaling business without being subject to capture by British vessels. As every means of subsistence was cut off he asked to have twenty fishing boats near the Island, four for whale fishing and ten vessels to supply wood and other necessities from Nova Scotia (the islanders had no wood). This communication was signed by Timothy Folger, agent for the inhabitants of Nantucket, July 9, 1780. "The situation," says Starbuck, "is a strange one since there was no record of this authorization by the Selectmen. The petition of Timothy Folger to the British, made in accordance with the permit of the General Court to seek redress for stolen property, makes no mention of that matter





but requests fishing privileges. However, the visit to the British was not productive of any benefit but did tend to keep the matter before the British." Another petition signed by Timothy Folger sent to the General Court and the Governor of Massachusetts is a strong plea begging the General Court to repeal their "Resolve" that the inhabitants hold no correspondence with the enemy of the United States. He says that "since they are open to the ravages and always in the power of the British Fleet who parade around the Island whether under these circumstances it can be criminal to hold a correspondence with the enemy and whether they are not justified and have an inherent natural right to make as good terms as can be obtained. They pray that they may find that they are governed by the same general laws as other good people of the Commonwealth and are not to be pointed out in a "Resolve" as persons carrying on a trade with Britons which had its foundation in mere reports of wicked and designing men. (Signed) Timothy Folger, agent for the inhabitants of Nantucket."

The petition was tabled. In spite of the poverty of the people, Massachusetts made requisition for shoes, shirts, and blankets, and taxes were paid. Again in January, 1781, Stephen Hussey, Timothy Folger and Peleg Coffin were delegated to present a remonstrance to the General Court. Refugees renewed their depredations and the people were powerless against lawless Americans or British. It is not a matter of surprise that Timothy Folger arrived from London with a cargo of English goods to add to the diminishing supplies of the Island. Such trading was contrary to the express laws of the state. Captain Timothy Folger, the owner of the vessel, was ordered to attend the Governor. The papers were turned over to the Attorney General and the case was long in reaching a solution.





Captain Folger, it was said, seemed free to come and go as he pleased in England, and had protection from Admiral Arbuthnot. One witness testified that he understood Captain Folger had protection from Dr. Franklin. "It is a fair inference," says Starbuck, "that he carried oil to England and returned with a cargo. If Captain Folger actually committed an offense against the Commonwealth, those in authority doubtless realized that it was a life or death proposition the people were obliged to encounter."

At another time when a schooner in Nantucket harbor was boarded by an English privateer, Timothy Folger with a crew in a whale boat at personal risk attempted to ransom the schooner but was not allowed to come alongside. Those who obtained permits from the British Navy for fishing were at the mercy of American armed vessels, while those who were found with permits from Massachusetts were treated as rebels by the English and endured all the cruelties practiced at that time on English prison boats. Whale fishing became too hazardous a business. Timothy Folger made another presentation to the General Court of Massachusetts of the whole subject of the injustices under which they labored. It was considered of such importance that it was referred to the Continental Congress which granted permits for thirty-five vessels. The next day a vessel arrived bringing rumors of a Provisional Treaty of Peace with England, signed by our ministers, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay. The freedom of the seas seemed to be realized at last.

#### Removal to Halifax and to Milford Haven, Wales

When Loyalists were driven from the Colonies and their property confiscated, they were liberally pro-





vided with lands, tools, and food by the British Government in Nova Scotia and Canada. The Nantucketers, however, were not among those driven out. From Starbuck's account the English government in 1785 in order to aid its own colonies established Halifax as a base from which to pursue whale fishery and held out alluring prospects to the whaling people of Nantucket to remove there. The losses of the Islanders in trade, ships, and men and the British duties on American oil were so heavy that thirty-six ship captains left Nantucket for Halifax; among them were Timothy Folger and Samuel Starbuck, both of whom later removed to Milford Haven, Wales. In the Proceedings of the Council of Halifax, we read that Governor Parr of Nova Scotia recommended encouragement of the whale fishery and the Council of Halifax ordered vacant lands at Dartmouth to be granted to the people from Nantucket. Timothy Folger and Starbuck brought 347 tuns of whale oil from Nantucket to ship to England.

The family tradition has been that Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, visited Timothy Folger and bestowed the Milford Haven bounty, but apparently Folger and Starbuck had left Halifax before the Duke of Kent arrived, though the prince is known as a patron of Nova Scotians. In 1786 it was Prince William Henry who arrived at Halifax and also made later visits. Recorded in the Proceedings of the Council we read: "In 1792 the Nantucket people who had carried on a whale fishery at Halifax changed their designs and went to Milford Haven in Wales. Governor Wentworth gave Timothy Folger, Samuel Starbuck, David Grieve, and two others certificates of their having property in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia which he values at 4,000 to 5,000 pounds. He recommended two of their number, Folger and Starbuck, for pensions of 150 pounds each for their lives and their wives' lives."





With their families they removed to Wales in 1793 where they were granted a warehouse in Milford Haven. The property was held on a ninety-nine year lease. Marietta Folger because of her care of her father inherited his share of Timothy's property. At the time of her marriage, 1835, word came from England that the rents had ceased. The property later passed from the control of the Starbucks.

Obed Macy, in his History of Nantucket, says that the removal "being greatly to the detriment of many of the settlers at Dartmouth, was opposed by them. In a short time the flourishing little settlement was broken up. Those who removed carried away their property which was so injurious to the interest of the remainder that they began to abandon the enterprise at great loss to themselves. Nantucket had been deprived of much capital."

Two sons of Timothy Folger, Sylvanus and Timothy, Jr., removed to Ohio from Nantucket on account of the capture of whaling ships by the English during the War of 1812. Other Folgers who removed to Ohio were David, Richard, and Elisha. After the difficulties of this second war the Nantucketers again reached the prosperity of former days.

Timothy Folger's Contribution to the Study of  
the Gulf Stream, about 1770

Benjamin Franklin, who seemed to have been the first scientist to study the Gulf Stream, received much information from his kinsman, Captain Timothy Folger. The English merchants had consulted Dr. Franklin with regard to the difference of fourteen days in sailing time of the colonial merchantmen to Rhode Island and the English packets to New York.





They had even thought of changing their destination to Falmouth, Rhode Island. Franklin sought the opinion of Captain Folger, who was in London at that time. He told Franklin that the Nantucketers had learned about a strong ocean current from hunting whales along the edge of it from the Island to the Bahamas and they crossed it directly instead of running against it. He said the English captains had repeatedly been warned that they were stemming a current running at the rate of three miles an hour and that, if the wind was light, the current would set them back faster than the breeze would send them ahead. The English captains were too self-sufficient to receive advice from Colonial seamen, so they persevered in their own course, losing from two to three weeks on every trip. Franklin had Captain Folger make a chart of the stream with directions how to use or avoid the currents and gave it to English captains of mail packets. The sketch is substantially the same as is found on the charts today. But in Franklin's language "the English captains slighted it."



## WALTER FOLGER, JR.: 1765-1849

Walter, Jr. (6) Walter (5) Barzillai (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

When Daniel Webster visited Nantucket to try a case, he wrote, "On the Island I met with a philosopher, a mathematician, and an astronomer in Walter Folger, worthy to be ranked among the great discoverers in science." Mr. W. O. Stevens, author of Nantucket, in quoting Daniel Webster adds, "If Walter Folger had moved to Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, he might have been recognized as a second Benjamin Franklin, but he cared as little for fame as he did for money."

Walter Folger, son of Walter Folger and Elizabeth (Starbuck), was self-taught in mechanics and made his living as an expert watch and clock maker. Over a period of two years he constructed an astronomical clock with features that had never been attempted before. The clock designated the year and day of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon; and their exact paths were indicated by balls which moved in exact astronomic time. The chief phenomena resulting from the obliquity of the moon's path to the ecliptic were also displayed, and other features exhibited the mechanical and delicate workmanship of the designer. Until a very recent date the clock was said to be still going. He acted as surveyor, made compasses, engraved on copper, discovered the process of annealing wire, calculated eclipses, and understood and spoke the French language. His study of medicine made him a useful neighbor in sudden calls of distress. During an epidemic he sent for the virus of smallpox and inoculated without charge any who came to him. He made contributions to scientific periodicals, corresponded





with scientific men, and wrote a topographical description of Nantucket.

After these accomplishments he turned his attention to law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced twenty years, meanwhile representing Nantucket in both branches of the Legislature from 1809 to 1814, and was representative in Congress from 1816 to 1821. During the War of 1812, when blankets and clothing were needed for the Army, as well as employment for idle whale men, he built and operated a cotton and woolen mill with success. In 1828 he became judge of the Court of Sessions in Nantucket, remaining on the bench six years. No appeal was ever taken from his decisions. It is not strange that in Nantucket he was called "the Great Walter." At the time of his death he was engaged in the compilation of a genealogy of Nantucket families.

The quick wit, so characteristic of Nantucketers, is displayed in a traditional story of his wife, who, when a neighbor said "How trying thy husband must be to spend his time in a hardware store when he has been sent to market," replied, "Yes, he is trying. I sometimes wish he didn't know any more than thy husband."





## LUCRETIA MOTT: 1793-1880

Lucretia Coffin Mott (7) Anna Folger Coffin (6)  
 William Folger (5) Abishai (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

Lucretia Mott was the daughter of Anna (Folger) and Thomas Coffin. Her grandparents on her mother's side were Ruth (Coffin) and William Folger, captain and owner of whaling ships, and on her father's side Deborah (Macy) and Benjamin Coffin, a schoolteacher.

Her eventful life began in Nantucket where at an early age she had the experience not uncommon in many families of seafaring people. Her father's ship while on a voyage to China to trade in tea and silks was captured by Spaniards off the coast of Valparaiso. He was thrown into prison and after waiting two years for his freedom escaped across the Andes, found passage at a port of Brazil, and arrived home after an absence of three years. During this time that no word was heard from him, his wife had cared for her children by keeping a little store. Lucretia was never tired of hearing her father tell of his adventures.

The family now moved to Boston where Lucretia attended a Friends' boarding school. The excellent instruction she received in discrimination in the use of words was invaluable in her later life of public speaking, for it was given to her to uphold three unpopular causes, the liberal view of religion, the cause of anti-slavery, and legal rights for women.

At the Friends' school she had met a young teacher, James Mott, who entered the employ of Thomas Coffin when the family moved to Philadelphia. Lucretia and





James desired to appear before the Quaker Society to "pass meeting," that is, to undergo an ordeal of questioning before marriage. She has been described as a very gentle, petite girl of eighteen years, with an air of dignity and grace. She had the Nantucket appreciation of humor and could take a joke at her own expense. James Mott was a man of great intelligence and force of character, and though a good speaker he lacked the gift of oratory that was Lucretia's. He was the strong arm on which Lucretia leaned throughout their long life together. The period of the War of 1812 was one of hardship for the young couple. Lucretia started a private school but found time to open a kitchen where the needy could be fed.

After the loss of her eldest child Lucretia spoke of her sorrow at Friends' Meeting in such simple and impressive words that she was chosen minister of the church. In the Society of Friends, Elias Hicks, who up to this time had been held in greatest esteem, was accused of heresy. Lucretia studied the writings of William Penn and George Fox and became convinced that the views of Elias Hicks were more in harmony with the original principles of Quakerism than were the views of Philadelphia Quakers. After the division the older society used the word Orthodox and adherents of the newer society with whom Lucretia and James now stood were called Hicksites. This was their first public stand for principle.

From Quaker upbringing her thoughts turned to the subject of slavery. The conviction came to her that she should refrain from the use of food and material produced by slave labor. James was now in a lucrative cotton commission business, but conscience triumphed with him also and later he entered the wool business. Lucretia gained confidence in her own opinion and





resolved to preach against slavery as early as 1829. Slavery was the life-blood of the South and contributed much to the wealth of the North. She realized that it was the apathy of the North that was fastening slavery on the country. An anti-slavery society was started in Philadelphia with John Greenleaf Whittier as secretary. Discouraged because no philanthropic men would lend their names, the little band of reformers feared the consequences of attacking an institution entrenched behind millions in property. Lucretia rose from the gallery where the women were permitted to sit and in well chosen words reminded the astonished men that "right principles are stronger than great names. If our principles are right, why should we be cowards?" The meeting went forward.

In the year 1840 Lucretia and James sailed for England as delegates to the World's Congress of Anti-Slavery Societies. Lucretia also represented the Philadelphia Female Society and the Friends' Abolition Society. For days the chief subject of discussion was whether the female delegates should be recognized. Clergymen quoted words of scripture to show the subjugation of women from the time of Eve. The fact that Queen Victoria presided at Parliament had no effect on the opponents of the women delegates, so Lucretia and other women from America were forced to take their places in the gallery and there, too, William Lloyd Garrison, chief of American Abolitionists, took his seat in protest. She was sought by men of distinction for her wise and brilliant conversation and became the center of a circle of admirers. At teas and garden parties in honor of the visiting guests there were calls for Mrs. Mott to speak that could not be turned aside. The gracious ease with which she responded made her the lioness of all gatherings. She addressed meetings





in England, Ireland, and Scotland, holding audiences breathless by her logical and inspiring words. She had made life-long friends of men and women of note, many of whom visited her in Philadelphia.

At home lecture tours were undertaken throughout the country and with James as her protector she braved ridicule and persecution. There were unruly mobs at the doors and fanatics within the doors, but Emerson said "No mob could remain a mob when she talked." Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, however, had no words of encouragement for Abolitionists.

Lucretia was never "disowned" or "read out of meeting," though some Quaker Societies thought anti-slavery was too grave a subject to be discussed. She conformed to their ways and did not discard the Quaker costume as she would not make an issue of trivial matters. Many women, as well as editors, thought Mrs. Mott could not devote much time to her home. They were amazed to learn that the frail woman was the mother of five children, did the sewing for the family, and frequently entertained twenty to forty guests in the long dining room of her spacious home.

At the London Congress when the sprightly Elizabeth Cady Stanton met Lucretia they were immediately drawn to each other by a mutual understanding of the problem of women's rights. Lucretia was so deep in the anti-slavery cause, however, that it was not until 1848 that she visited Mrs. Stanton at Seneca Falls to talk over plans for a Women's Rights Convention. A day was appointed and James Mott was drafted to preside. Their declaration of independence showed an intelligent understanding of their legal rights which today are hardly questioned.





The anti-slavery cause had a stronger appeal for Lucretia. A new Fugitive Slave Law had been passed by Congress authorizing Federal officers to track down runaway slaves and return them to their owners. Many cities in the North disregarded this law. Underground railroads were established and stations arranged where slaves could be housed, clothed, fed, and safely sent on their way to Canada. Vestal Coffin of North Carolina was responsible for one such road. Lucretia Mott's roomy home was used in this way and she often appeared in court for negroes whose rights were threatened. When the Civil War came Lucretia was not carried away by the enthusiasm of the time. She said, "Of what avail to set men free, if men must be slain in the doing of it?"

After the war her voice was heard upholding many reforms. She advocated opening the doors of state colleges to women and pleaded for medical education for women. She favored reforms in banking institutions and proposed a league of nations, anticipating the League of the twentieth century. She was a member of an association to inquire into Sabbath restrictions. Even in her last years she and James traveled to Boston and other cities to preside over or address meetings, where she was greeted almost with adoration. They had a prominent part in the founding of Swarthmore College, organized by the Hicksite Quakers.

It has been said that Lucretia Mott was not only great in character and personality but in achievement and that it is difficult to understand how in later years she missed the same acclaim that is accorded to the outstanding women of her time. Mr. Hare in a foreword to his biography of Lucretia Mott quotes these words of Theodore Tilton, a writer of the nineteenth century, "In the same sense that Benjamin





Franklin was the greatest American, so Lucretia Mott is the greatest American woman."





## CHARLES JAMES FOLGER: 1818-1884

Charles James (7) Thomas (6) Thomas (5) Seth (4)  
Shubal (3) John (2) Peter (1)

Charles James Folger, son of Thomas Folger, was born in Nantucket, and like others of the descendants of Peter Folger, his ancestors were whalers. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Geneva, New York. Soon after graduation from Hobart College, with highest honors, he entered the legal profession, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario, New York. He was elected to the Senate of New York four times and was reelected Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States Assistant Treasurer in New York. In Garfield's administration he refused the office of Attorney General, but in 1881 he accepted a place in the cabinet of President Arthur as United States Treasurer. Through the efforts of Roscoe Conkling and President Arthur he ran for governor of New York but was beaten by Grover Cleveland in an exciting campaign. No discredit was ever placed against his name, but the voters repudiated the politicians who were unfortunately his backers. The defeat was a source of bitter disappointment from which he never recovered.

His most valuable service to his state was in the field of constitutional reform and interpretation. He was a conservative and resisted the modification of the laws of marriage and divorce. It was said that in the New York legislature he was one of the keenest critics of unsound legislation. An impressive speaker of distinguished personal appearance, yet modest and diffident, he had the saving



grace of a rich sense of humor. He married Susan Rebecca Worth, of Nantucket ancestry.





MARIA MITCHELL: 1818-1889

Maria Mitchell (7) Lydia Coleman (6) Lydia Folger (5)  
Jonathan (4) Jonathan (3) John (2)  
Peter (1)

One of the greatest astronomers of her time was Maria Mitchell, born in Nantucket and descended from Peter Folger. Her father, a Quaker schoolteacher, had a strong bent for astronomy and had mounted a small telescope on the roof of his home. As an indulgent parent he wanted his daughter to have as much learning as she was capable of absorbing. He gave her lessons in observation and calculation, soon discovering her aptitude for mathematics. It was her good fortune at an early age to become librarian of the Nantucket Atheneum, an occupation that gave her opportunity to read every book on the shelves and leisure to spend the evenings "sweeping the heavens." One evening she observed a comet which was later seen in England and Germany, but to Maria Mitchell was given the credit of the first discovery. The King of Denmark awarded her a gold medal which he had promised for the first discoverer of a telescopic comet.

She was one of ten children and there were many duties for her in the frugal household, where there were often delightful guests among whom was her father's friend Professor Agassiz. Her father earned a small sum for work in the United States Coast Survey, and thus Maria was taught navigation, and later she received \$500 yearly for government computations. But before this she had saved enough to satisfy her desire for travel. She was welcomed at observatories and in learned circles of England, Italy, Germany, and Russia,





and was entertained by Sir John and Lady Herschel, Alexander von Humboldt, and other celebrities in their homes.

Soon after the founding of Vassar College in 1861 she was made Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. She was not only a famous astronomer but an inspiring character. She speaks of herself as of ordinary capacity but of extraordinary persistency. Many young women owed their success to the impulse received from Maria Mitchell. She had no sentimentality, but her pupils were helped as much by her wit and Quaker commonsense as by her learning. During a period of great meteoric showers her pupils recorded the paths of 4000 meteors, and she has left records of her own observations, particularly of the planets Venus, Saturn and Neptune.

Maria Mitchell was a lineal descendant of Thomas Macy, Peter Folger, Tristram Coffin, Edward Starbuck, and Richard Gardner. Once when asked if someone was her cousin she replied, "It may be so, for I have five thousand cousins on the Island."



## WILLIAM MAYHEW FOLGER, U.S.N.: 1844-1928

William Mayhew (8) Robert (7) Mayhew (6) William (5)  
Abishai (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2)  
Peter (1)

William Mayhew Folger, son of Robert and Amelia (Heydon) Folger, was born in Massillon, Ohio. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1864 with high honors, and was regularly promoted through the grades, first seeing service on a practice ship during the Civil War. From 1890 to 1893 he was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of commodore. He commanded the Yorktown 1894-1895; was Lighthouse Inspector 1896-1898; he then commanded the Kearsarge, and again was Lighthouse Inspector. He attained the rank of captain in 1898 and commanded the New Orleans at Santiago, and later the Philippine squadron of the Asiatic Fleet and the cruiser squadron until March 1905. He then commanded the entire fleet stationed in China until his retirement in 1905, when he was made rear admiral. In the service he was known as a stern disciplinarian.

His grandfather, Captain Mayhew Folger, discovered the lost mutineers of the ship Bounty on Pitcairn's Island in 1809. His great grandfather, Captain William Folger, nicknamed "Tory Bill," had been as active as his brother Timothy in protesting the embargoes on whaling vessels. Admiral Folger's grandson is Walter Folger Brown, former Postmaster General in President Hoover's administration.

After his retirement he lived on a farm near Cornish, New Hampshire, where he not only had an interest in crops but enjoyed the outdoor recreations





of horseback riding and golf. He was a great reader, an accomplished linguist, and a raconteur with a keen sense of humor.





## HENRY CLAY FOLGER: 1857-1930

Henry C. (9)   Henry C. (8)   Samuel (7)   George (6)  
George (5)   Abishai (4)   Nathan (3)  
Eleazer (2)   Peter (1)

The career of Henry Clay Folger, an executive of the Standard Oil Company of New York, lasted one year less than half a century. It began after his graduation from Amherst College in 1879 when he secured a clerkship in an oil refinery, part of the Standard Oil group in New Jersey. Without giving up this position, he finished his law course at Columbia University in 1881. He turned, however, from law to business, and as his abilities were tested he advanced from directorships of various subsidiaries to the presidency of the Standard Oil Company of New York. He had the masterful qualities necessary for his position and with unerring judgment and alertness he kept himself informed on every phase of the oil industry. He has been described as a man of fine presence, unassuming, and with a gift of kindly wit and humor. These qualities were factors in dealing with his boards of directors where his genius for developing the latent powers of subordinates won their admiration.

During this long period of business he was, however, more at home in a very different field of endeavor which expressed his deepest nature. As a college student, while partly self-supporting, he won prizes in English composition and oratory and the honor of Phi Beta Kappa membership. His delight in good reading had been intensified in his senior year when he heard Emerson lecture. The glowing eulogy of Shakespeare now engraved on the walls of the Shakespeare Memorial Library had fired his imagination and





with an edition of thirteen small volumes he began his passionate devotion to the great dramatist. His special interest dates from a study of a facsimile of the First Folio. As he became aware of the startling difference between the text of the First Folio and that given in later edited copies, a desire to study the original editions urged him to collect Shakespeare material. In a shop in New York City a copy of the Fourth Folio was advertised. Although a poor man, he entered the auction room with trepidation and finally the volume was knocked down to him for \$107.50. He had asked for thirty days' credit. As his means increased he proceeded quietly to form his library with the anticipation of making his treasures public. Publicity at this stage would have been fatal. He collected with ardor and intelligence and became an expert in typographical lore, easily distinguishing a genuine page from the most careful facsimile.

Competition with Henry E. Huntington and other collectors was keen. Narrowing his collection to Shakespeare was an advantage and brought offers of rarities in the market. Long before his death his collection surpassed any of its kind. The extent was more fully known in England than in the United States. Pressure was put on him to give the collection a place at Stratford-on-Avon, but his ambition was to make the United States a center of literary study and progress. To outdo the generations of collectors was a unique achievement, and he accomplished this by intense concentration during his few daily hours of leisure. His wife, Emily Clara Jordan, a graduate of Vassar College and a Master of Arts, was his associate in his work. She has said that the Facsimile of the First Folio, purchased for \$1.25, was the cornerstone of the Library. He afterwards purchased the original First Folio. It became





his custom to buy all copies he saw of small facsimiles to present to young students dear to him. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters by Amherst College, and his wife for her tireless work won the same degree.

The Folgers decided to leave their collection as a gift to the American people, and for over a period of nine years he purchased parcels of land adjoining the Library of Congress. After he resigned from his executive work in 1928 he devoted himself entirely to his Shakespeare library, announcing quietly he would erect a library for the "promotion and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the history and writings of Shakespeare." No intimation was given of the munificence of the gift. He witnessed the laying of the cornerstone before his death in 1930. In 1932 the Library was dedicated in the presence of President Hoover and other friends. The architecture is designed to blend with the classic architecture of the Library of Congress and the interior reflects Elizabethan England.

The Memorial houses 70,000 volumes. Of 200 known copies of the First Folio, eighty are in the Folger collection. Everything bearing on the Elizabethan period is found,--furniture, household articles, tapestries, prints, oil paintings, medals, statues, playbills, musical scores, and costumes. There are works of that period on law, politics, geography, science; special collections relating to David Garrick and playwrights, and copies of Shakespeare annotated by English men of letters.

The ownership of the Folger Shakespeare Library is vested in the trustees of Amherst College. They are responsible for the care and use of the collec-





tions, for the maintenance of the Library, and the management of the funds. Mr. Folger's wife has added large amounts to the Foundation. His expressed intention was that the gift should be used for the advancement of literary study in the United States.



## THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE: 1859-1926

THOS. OSBORNE (9) Eliza (Wright) (8) Martha  
 (Coffin) (7) Anna (Folger) (6) Wm.  
 Folger (5) Abishai (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

The name of Thomas Mott Osborne will be remembered as long as prison reform is a vital subject. His experiment in rehabilitation of prisoners by reconstructing their habits and redirecting their energies is a milestone in the history of penology. Today his work is the foundation of all modern penal systems.

His father was David Munson Osborne, a manufacturer of agricultural machinery; his mother, Eliza (Wright) Osborne, was the daughter of David and Martha (Coffin) Wright, a sister of Lucretia Mott. William Folger was his great great grandfather, "Tory Bill," who stood by the King though it cost him his property.

If Nantucket ancestors lived in simplicity and godliness, there was an undercurrent of nonconformity. They were dissenters in religion, in speech, and in dress. "Quakers have been greatly misunderstood," says Mr. Chamberlaine in his biography of Tom Osborne. "Their quaint ways and conscientious objection to bearing arms disguised a militant spirit for they have been identified with most of the important reforms of the nineteenth century, including penal reform."

Thomas Osborne inherited great wealth and had all the advantages of education, travel, and





position. After graduation from Harvard College he dutifully carried on his father's business with success and was frequently invited to lecture at colleges on business methods.

The spirit of reform was always strong within him and he was easily drawn into politics as an advocate of nonpartisanship in local government. He was elected mayor of his city, Auburn, and the Auburn method became a model for cities. He entered state and national politics as an Independent Democrat. Governor Charles Evans Hughes had such a high regard for him that he appointed him Public Service Commissioner of New York State.

It was not long before the George Junior Republic attracted his interest. He was a member of the Board of Directors for fifteen years, and during this time he put into operation the Junior Welfare League in order that the young citizens might learn something of government by practice. It was his strong conviction that a "sense of responsibility was necessary for progress in character," and that "only liberty can fit a man for liberty." He had the courage and the vision to want to try out his theory in a state prison. He asked permission to enter Auburn Prison as a convict in order to learn what prison life was really like and to understand better the reaction of a prisoner to the daily life of rigid discipline. He became Tom Brown, No. 3,333. This love of masquerading was a peculiar side of his character. He liked to put himself completely in the character of another when there was something to learn by so doing. After the terrible ordeal, including the "solitary," he organized, with the cooperation of one of his fellow convicts, the Welfare League, a system which gave the convicts some





privileges, one of which was electing their own leaders. The success of the experiment was so marked by the sincere response of the prisoners that he was appointed Warden of Sing Sing. Here he introduced the same system of responsibility, but, unfortunately, newspapers and jealous and unscrupulous politicians undermined his work by constant opposition and ridicule. He was accused of malfeasance in office. After a grand jury trial where President Eliot of Harvard University testified in his behalf, he was completely vindicated and was returned to Sing Sing as Warden.

In 1917 he was called to serve as Commander of the Portsmouth Naval Prison. His experience and reputation in prison reform made him nationally known, with the result that he was often called as a special investigator. He organized the National Society for Penal Information. His argument to critics was that as prisoners return to society, the objective of prison discipline should be to prepare them for that return.

It is difficult to judge whether his success was due to the system or to the man. His biographer, Frank Tannenbaum, compares him to Saint Francis of Assisi: "His presence made men better. His nobility of countenance attracted attention and men regarded him as one to whom they could lay bare their thoughts. A word of his lifted spiritless men above themselves. The most hardened men mellowed under his touch."





## THE TOWN OF HUDSON

As the name Hudson occurs frequently in the history of the Folgers, an account of the founding of this city, as related by Carl Carmer in his book The Hudson, may add further interest in Nantucket folk.

Seth and Thomas Jenkins in the year 1783 with \$100,000 left Nantucket to find a place for seagoing folk far enough away to be out of danger of the British Navy. They investigated the shores of New Jersey and Connecticut, but with a Yankee eye to business they looked further for a place where water was deep enough for any vessel and the price was not so great. At Claverack on the Hudson they found such a place and a warm welcome from the kindly Dutch farmers. They returned to bring their families and Seth with his wife [Dinah, daughter of Abishai Folger, Sr.] and twenty other families sailed up the Hudson in a fleet of ships more than the Dutch had ever seen at one time. The ships bore the frames of tall new houses ready to be set up, and while the younger men set off at once to the whaling grounds, the older men laid the foundations of their new homes. The name Claverack was changed to Hudson and in less than two years there was an incorporated city with its Quaker Meeting House, a school, and a fleet of 25 vessels for the whaling trade. Captain Robert Folger [son of Abishai, Sr.] returned in the ship Hudson with a cargo of sperm oil for the candle works of the Jenkins Brothers. Here the Paddocks, the Macys, the Folgers, and the Coffins were prosperous. Hudson became an official seaport with customs officers. In 1797 it lost by one vote the honor of being the capital of New York. New trouble between England and France under Napoleon again kept the whalers off the seas and





this period followed by the War of 1812 almost put an end to whaling. Mastheads were covered with tar barrels to keep from rotting, but at least the River-folk were better off 120 miles from the sea than the Islanders exposed to the raids of the British. The Bank of Hudson failed, business declined, until a company recruited from four Hudson River towns was formed to reestablish the whale fishery. Then the great panic of 1837 together with the lessening use of whale oil for illumination marked the beginning of the end of the whaling trade at Hudson. The sea-captains, adaptable to changing conditions, found profit in cargoes from the shores of Africa if not from the depths of the sea.





## G E N E A L O G Y

JOHN FOLGER and his son, PETER, came from Norwich, county of Norfolk, England, in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Peter went from Watertown to Martha's Vineyard in 1641, and in 1659 went with the original purchasers of Nantucket to help in its settlement.

Genera-  
tion

- ① PETER, b. 1617, d. 1690, m. 1644 Mary Morrill, d. 1704

- ② Children of PETER and Mary (Morrill)
- |   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | Joanna     | m. John Coleman   |
| 2 | Bethia     | m. 1668 John Barnard  |
| 3 | Dorcas     | m. 1675 Joseph Pratt  |
| 4 | Eleazer    | b. 1648 in Edgartown, d. 1716,<br>m. 1671 Sarah Gardner, daughter of Richard, Sr. |
| 5 | Bethsheba  | m. John Pope of Boston  |
| 6 | Patience   | m. James Gardner, son of Richard, Sr.   |
| 7 | John       | b. 1659, m. Mary Barnard, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary                          |
| 8 | Experience | m. John Swain   |
| 9 | Abiah      | b. 1667, m. 1690 Josiah Franklin; parents of Benjamin Franklin                    |

ELEAZER (2) Peter (1)

- ③ Children of ELEAZER and Sarah (Gardner)
- |   |         |                   |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Eleazer | m. Bethia Gardner |
| 2 | Peter   | m. Judith Coffin  |



Gen.

- |   |        |  |
|---|--------|--|
| 3 | Sarah  | m. Anthony Odar, of the Isle of Wight  |
| 4 | Mary   | m. John Arthur   |
| 5 | Nathan | b. 1678, d. 1747, m. 1699 Sarah Church, daughter of John and Abigail Church of Dover, and sister of Colonel Benjamin Church who captured King Philip in the Indian War against the Colonists |

NATHAN (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

④

Children of NATHAN and Sarah (Church)

- |   |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Abishai   | b. 1700, d. 1778, m. 1727, first Sarah Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, d. 1734; second, Dinah Coffin Starbuck, widow, daughter of Stephen Coffin. |
| 2 | Leah      | b. 1701, d. , m. 1724 Richard Gardner   |
| 3 | Timothy   | b. 1706, d. 1750, m. 1733 Anna Chase  |
| 4 | Peter     | b. 1708, d. 1762, m. 1731 Christian Swain   |
| 5 | Barzillai | b. 1710, d. 1790, m. 1730 Phoebe Coleman, daughter of John and Priscilla  |
| 6 | Judith    | b. 1712, d. , m. 1728 Thomas Jenkins; parents of Seth and Thomas, founders of Hudson, N. Y.   |

ABISHAI (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2)  
Peter (1)

⑤

Children of ABISHAI, Sr. and Sarah (Mayhew)

- |   |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | William ("Tory Bill") | b. 1729, d. 1815, m. 1749 Ruth Coffin, daughter of Richard and Ruth Coffin |
|---|-----------------------|--|





Gen.

- 2 George b. 1730, d. 1813, m. 1752 Sarah Coleman, daughter of Barnabas and Rachel
- 3 Timothy b. 1732, d. 1814, in Milford Haven, Wales. m. Abiel Coleman, daughter of Barnabas and Rachel, d. 1816. Removed from the Island 1793.

Children of ABISHAI, Sr. and Dinah Coffin (Starbuck)

- 4 Abishai, b. 1743, d. 1814, m. 1773 Elizabeth Coleman, daughter of Barnabas and Rachel
  - 5 Dinah b. d. m. Seth Jenkins
  - 6 Robert b. 1748, d. 1826
- Also Sarah, Hephzibah, John, Reuben.

WILLIAM (5) Abishai (4) Nathan (3)  
Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑥

Children of WILLIAM and Ruth (Coffin)

- 1 Anna b. 1771, d. 1844, m. Thomas Coffin, parents of Lucretia Coffin Mott, b. 1793, d. 1880
- 2 Mayhew b. 1774, d. 1828, m. Mary Joy. Captain Mayhew Folger discovered the lost mutineers of the ship Bounty on Pitcairn's Island, 1809. He was grandfather of Admiral Mayhew Folger, U.S.N. 1904. Admiral Folger was grandfather of Walter Folger Brown, Postmaster General in Hoover's administration.

Also Judith, b. 1750, William, b. 1754, Sarah, b. 1757, Lydia, b. 1759, Elizabeth, b. 1766, Phoebe, b. 1768.





⑥ Children of GEORGE and Sarah (Coleman)

- 1 George, b. 1756, d. 1809, m. Rebecca  
Jr. Slocum. He was the father of  
Samuel B. Folger, b. 1795, d.  
1864, m. Nancy Hiller. Samuel  
was the father of Henry Clay  
Folger, m. Eliza Clark of New  
York. Henry Clay Folger, Sr.  
was the father of Henry Clay  
Folger, b. 1857, d. 1930, m.  
Emily Jordan.

⑥ Children of TIMOTHY and Abiel (Coleman)

- 1 Sylvanus b. 1754, d. 1780, m. Avis Slocum
- 2 Abial b. 1757, d. 1816
- 3 Sally b. 1760, d. , m. 1780 Peter  
Macy. There were 4 children  
born at Halifax, N. S.
- 4 Lucretia b. 1762, d. , m. 1783 Samuel  
Starbuck, Jr., removed to  
Milford Haven
- 5 Margaret b. 1764, d. , m. David Grieve,  
(Peggy) of Providence, R. I.
- 6 Timothy, b. 1768, d. 1827, m. Sarah Joy,  
Jr. daughter of Francis Joy and  
Phoebe Folger
- 7 Benjamin b. 1769, d. 1836, m. 1790, first,  
Franklin Mary Lawrence; m. second, 1799,  
Diademia Barnard, daughter of  
Jethro and Cynthia Sheldon Barnard

ABISHAI, Jr. (5) Abishai, Sr. (4)  
Nathan (3)

⑥ Children of ABISHAI, Jr. and Elizabeth (Coleman)

- 1 Elizabeth b. 1775, d. 1826, m. Arthur  
McArthur, of Hudson, N. Y.

①

②

③

Gen.

- 2 Robert b. 1791, in Hudson, d. 1849, m.  
Coleman Susan Macy who was b. 1790, d. in  
California 1862. She was daughter  
of Robert Macy and Anna Jones.

MARGARET (6) Timothy (5) Abishai, Sr.  
(4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2)  
Peter (1)

⑦ Children of MARGARET (Folger) and David Grieve

- 1 Helen b. , m. Edward Anthony  
Maria  
2 Martha b. , m. Nathaniel Holland  
3 Eliza b. , m. John Chase

⑦ Children of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and Diademia  
(Barnard)

- 1 Timothy b. , d. , m. Cordelia  
(Henry), of Charleston, S. C.  
Lived in Memphis; had a daugh-  
ter, Marietta.
- 2 Harriet b. , d. , m. Merrick Chapin  
of Hartford, Conn.
- 3 Marietta b. 1809, in Hudson, d. 1879, in  
Sacramento, m. 1835, second wife  
of Hosmer Prosper Osborn, b. 1803,  
in Cooperstown, N. Y., d. 1882 in  
Sacramento. He went to California  
by way of Cape Horn, arriving Sep-  
tember 1849. His wife and children  
followed via Cape Horn in 1852.
- 4 Benjamin b. 1814, d. 1864, m. 1850 Julianna  
Franklin Osborn, daughter of Hosmer P.  
Jr. Osborn and Jane McArthur. He was  
agent at Panama for the Empire  
city line of steamers.



1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is a very interesting and useful survey, and it is well worth reading.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the situation. It is a very thorough and complete study, and it is well worth reading.

Gen.

- 5 James | b. 1815, d. 1866, m. Maria Ailyn,  
Sinnott of Hartford, Conn., b. 1819, d.  
1867

ELIZABETH FOLGER (6) Abishai, Jr. (5)  
Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑦ Children of ELIZABETH (Folger) and Arthur  
McArthur

- 1 Eliza m. Charles Coffin of Nantucket,  
son of Zenas Coffin, Sr.
- 2 Jane b. 1807, d. 1834, m. 1828, first  
wife of Hosmer P. Osborn
- 3 Mary Ann m. Charles Darling, of Hudson

⑦ Children of ROBERT COLEMAN and Susan (Macy)

- 1 Sarah | b. 1816, d. 1891, m. 1835 Homer  
Johnson | Osborn, b. 1804. He came to  
California with his family in  
1856.
- 2 Robert
- 3 Alec
- 4 Francis b. 1824, d. , m. 1854 Sarah  
Osborn, daughter of Hosmer P.  
Osborn and Jane McArthur

ELIZA (7) Margaret (6) Timothy (5)  
Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑧ Child of ELIZA (Grieve) and John Chase

- Martha b. 1818, d. , m. first, Isaac  
Jones Smith, m. second, Nathaniel  
Holland (nephew of Nathaniel  
Holland)





Gen.

MARIETTA (7) Benj. F. (6) Timothy (5)  
 Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

- ⑧ Children of MARIETTA (Folger), second wife,  
 and Hosmer P. Osborn
- |   |                     |  |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Harriet Mary        | b. 1836, d. 1837   |
| 2 | Edward              | b. 1838, d. 1841   |
| 3 | Harriet Mary        | b. 1841, d. 1922, m. 1869<br>Horatio Nelson Stevens, b.<br>in Utica, N. Y., 1834, d.<br>1914   |
| 4 | Marietta<br>Folger  | b. 1843, d. 1916, m. 1863<br>Dr. Wm. A. Grover, b. 1818<br>in Tolland, Conn., d. 1900          |
| 5 | Helen<br>Darling    | b. 1847, d. 1850   |
| 6 | William<br>Elnathan | b. 1855, d. 1915, m. first,<br>1892, Caroline Korb, d. 1900;<br>second, 1906, Fanny Wolf Foley |
- ⑧ Children of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Jr. and Julianna  
 (Osborn)
- |   |                   |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Arthur            | b. 1851, d. 1856   |
| 2 | Alfred<br>Gilbert | b. 1854, d. 1925, m. 1877 Ella<br>Gallup, b. 1857, d. 1934 |
| 3 | George            | b. 1856, d. 1916, m. 1884,<br>Vivian Slight                |
- ⑧ Children of JAMES SINNOTT and Maria (Allyn)
- |   |                   |   |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Maria Sophia      | b. , d. 1872, m. Charles<br>Kinsman         |
| 2 | Laura<br>Caroline | b. 1843, d. 1925, m. Frank<br>Huntington    |
| 3 | Allyn Sinnott     | b. 1848, d. 1936, m. Emmaline<br>Eliza Wood |



JANE (7) Elizabeth (6) Abishai, Jr. (5)  
 Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑧ Children of JANE Folger (McArthur), first wife,  
 and Hosmer P. Osborn

- 1 Julianna b. 1829, d. 1881, m. first,  
 1850, Benj. F. Folger (see  
 above); second, 1869, George  
 Hancock, of Barre, Mass.
- 2 Elizabeth b. 1831, d. 1909, m. 1860 Henry  
 McArthur Orson Seymour, of New York
- 3 Sarah b. 1833, d. , m. 1854 Francis  
 Jane Folger, b. 1824 (her mother's  
 cousin)

SARAH (7) Robert (6) Abishai, Jr. (5)  
 Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
 Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑧ Children of SARAH Johnson (Folger) and Homer  
 Beadle Osborn

- 1 Caroline b. 1836, d. , m. 1856 Levi  
 Wilsey
- 2 Robert b. 1837, d. , m. 1860  
 Eleanor Chandler Anthony
- 3 Susan b. 1839, d. , m. 1867  
 Charles Eliot Abbot
- 4 Homer b. 1843, d. , m. 1867,  
 first, Jessie R. Miller; sec-  
 ond, 1881, Flora Foster
- 5 Annie b. 1847, d. 1922, m. 1867  
 Edwin Whitimore Taggard
- 6 Frank b. 1849, d. 1902, m. 1873 Mary  
 Ann Davis, b. 1848





Gen.

- 7 Clara b. 1852, d. 1933, m. 1872 Walter  
Williams Haskell
- 8 Russell b. 1861, d. 1934, m. 1883 Annie  
Wight Laura Congdon

⑧ Children of FRANCIS R. Folger and Sarah Jane  
(Osborn)

- 1 Helen b. 1855, d. in infancy
- 2 Hamlin b. 1857, d. in infancy
- 3 Gertrude b. 1859, d. 1863
- 4 Jane b. 1862, d.

MARTHA (8) Eliza (7) Margaret (6)  
Timothy (5) Abishai, Sr. (4)  
Nathan (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑨ Child of MARTHA (Chase) and Isaac Smith

- 1 Helen m. Roderick Carter  
Anthony

Child of MARTHA (Smith) and Nathaniel Holland

- 2 Martha m. 1866 Charles C. Pennell  
Chase

HARRIET (8) Marietta (7) Benj. F., Sr.  
(6) Timothy (5) Abishai, Sr. (4)  
Nathan (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑨ Children of HARRIET MARY (Osborn) and Horatio  
Nelson Stevens

- 1 Marietta b. 1869, , m. 1895 Thomas  
S. Watters
- 2 John W. b. 1870, d. 1939, m. 1894 Alice  
Nixon, d. 1938
- 3 Hosmer b. 1872, d. 1873
- 4 Harry b. 1873, , m. 1908 Hazel  
Osborn Burton





Gen.

- ⑨ Children of MARIETTA Folger (Osborn) and Dr. Wm. A. Grover
- |   |             |                            |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Alice Kibbe | b. 1864, d. 1931, m. 1892  |
|   |             | James L. Whitbeck, d. 1909 |
| 2 | Harriet     | b. 1870                    |
|   | Margaret    |                            |
| 3 | Florence    | b. 1882, m. 1920           |
|   | Helen       | Walter J. Burpee           |
- ⑨ Child of WILLIAM ELNATHAN Osborn and Fanny (Foley)
- |  |          |         |                  |
|--|----------|---------|------------------|
|  | Marietta | b. 1907 | m. 1931 David S. |
|  | Clare    | Adams   |                  |
- ALFRED (8) Benj. F. Jr. (7) Benj. F. Sr. (6) Timothy (5) Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)
- ⑨ Child of ALFRED Folger and Ella (Gallup)
- |  |        |           |               |
|--|--------|-----------|---------------|
|  | Ardell | b.        | m. 1920 Harry |
|  |        | Armstrong |               |
- ⑨ Children of GEORGE Folger and Vivian (Slight)
- |   |        |                                |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Flora  | b. 1886, m. first, 1911,       |
|   |        | Tracy Waller, d. 1917; second, |
|   |        | 1923, George Scheidel          |
| 2 | Alfred | b. 1890, d. 1918, m.           |
| 3 | Vivia  | b. 1897, m. 1920 Daniel        |
|   |        | Mizzy                          |
- SOPHIA (8) James (7) Benj. F., Sr. (6) Timothy (5) Abishai (4) Nathan (3) Eleazer (2) Peter (1)
- ⑨ Children of SOPHIA (Folger) and Charles Kinsman
- |   |      |                         |
|---|------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Emma | b. 1859, m. 1886 Edmund |
|   |      | Standish Webb, d. 1903  |



Gen.

Charles      b. 1873, d. 1927, m. Stella  
Weiss

- ⑨ Child of LAURA (Folger) and Frank Huntington  
Marie      b. 1873, d. 1895  
Louise

- ⑨ Children of ALLYN Folger and Emmaline (Wood)  
1 William      b. 1876,      m. Marie Walther  
Allyn  
2 Roy      b. 1882,      m. Grace Haley  
Sinnott

JULIANNA (8) Jane (7) Elizabeth (6)  
Abishai, Jr. (5) Abishai, Sr.  
(4)

- ⑨ Children of JULIANNA (Osborn) and Benj. F.  
Folger (see 8th Generation)

Child of JULIANNA (Osborn) and George Hancock  
(by second marriage)

Benjamin      b. 1870, d.      , m.  
Franklin  
Hancock

ELIZABETH (8) Jane (7)

- ⑨ Children of ELIZABETH McArthur (Osborn) and  
Harry O. Seymour

- 1 Henry      b. 1861, d. 1913, m. 1887  
Irving      Grace Ann Brownlee  
2 Arthur      b. 1864, d. 1919, m. 1894  
McArthur      Mabel Boyd  
3 Kent      b. 1868,      , m. 1894 Mary  
Jarvis      French Elliot  
Chase



செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(2) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (3) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(4) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (5) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(6) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (7) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(8) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (9) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(10) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (11) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(12) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(13) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (14) கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

## SARAH JANE (8) Jane (7)

- ⑨ Children of SARAH JANE (Osborn) and Francis R. Folger (see 8th Generation)

CAROLINE (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)  
 Robert (6) Abishai, Jr. (5)  
 Abishai, Sr. (4)

- ⑨ Children of CAROLINE (Osborn) and Levi Wilsey

|   |                    |             |                             |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Kate Augusta       | b. 1857, d. | , m. Edwin<br>Burke Cushman |
| 2 | Aurelia            | b. 1859, d. | , m. Byron<br>Gilman        |
| 3 | Alice May          | b. 1860, d. | , m.<br>Dr. George Thoma    |
| 4 | Charlotte<br>Polly | b. 1861, d. |                             |
| 5 | Carleton           | b. 1866, d. |                             |
| 6 | Carolee            | b.          | , m.<br>Judge Peter Shields |

- ⑨ Children of ROBERT Folger Osborn and Eleanor (Anthony)

|   |                    |             |                          |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Eloise             | b. 1857, d. | , m. George<br>Debingham |
| 2 | Fred<br>Alexander  | b. 1862, d. |                          |
| 3 | Caroline<br>Wilsey | b. 1864, d. | , m. Charles<br>Steiger  |
| 4 | Laura Terry        | b. 1870, d. |                          |

- ⑨ Children of SUSAN Folger (Osborn) and Charles Eliot Abbot

|   |         |             |
|---|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Charles | b. 1868, d. |
| 2 | Homer   | b. 1871, d. |





Gen.

- 3 Lucy b. 1873, , m. first,  
1895, Charles Davenport;  
second Paul Born

⑨ Children of HOMER ELNATHAN Osborn and Jessie  
(Miller) (first wife)

- 1 Edwin Taggard b. 1863, d. 1939, m. Grace  
Shotwell  
2 Robert Folger b. 1870, , m. 1896  
Ella C. Schlingheyde  
3 Walter Haskell b. 1872, , m. Ada Yale

Child of Homer E. Osborn and Flora (Foster)  
(second wife)

Jessie Miller b. m. Ralph Merrill

⑨ Children of ANNIE Folger (Osborn) and Edwin  
Whitimore Taggard

- 1 John Langdon b. 1868, d. 1924, m. Mary  
Blunt  
2 Ellen Leslie b. 1869, d. 1938  
3 Anita b. 1875, , m. 1898  
Charles W. Gompertz

⑨ Children of FRANK Folger Osborn and Mary Ann  
(Davis)

- 1 Alice b. 1876, d. 1905  
2 Hazel b. 1881, , m. 1903  
Thomas R. Quayle, d. 1913  
3 Avis b. 1885

⑨ Children of CLARA (Osborn) and Walter W. Haskell

- 1 Lola Lee b. 1873, , m. Dr. Wm.  
A. Clark  
2 Edwin Vore b. 1880, d. 1906



Gen.

⑨ Children of RUSSELL Wight Osborn and Annie Laura (Congdon)

- 1 Edna Hastings b. 1885
- 2 Harold Higgins b. 1888, , m. 1915  
Amy Mathilda Ochs
- 3 Norma b. 1897, , m. 1920  
Dr. Henry Edwin Stafford

MARTHA HOLLAND (9) Martha (Chase) (8)  
Eliza (7) Margaret (6) Timothy  
(5) Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)  
Eleazer (2) Peter (1)

⑩ Children of MARTHA Chase (Holland) and Charles C. Pennell

- 1 Helen Coker b.
- 2 Catherine Chase b. m. Wm. Shepard  
French
- 3 Gladys Martha b. m. Commander  
Frank H. Luckel

JOHN (9) Harriet (8) Marietta (7)  
Benj. F., Sr. (6) Timothy (5)

⑩ Children of JOHN W. Stevens and Alice (Nixon)

- 1 Helen Maude b.
- 2 Alice Harriet b. m. 1935 Karl  
Paulding

⑩ Children of HARRY Osborn Stevens and Hazel (Burton)

- 1 Helen Elizabeth b. 1909
- 2 Jane Osborn b. 1910

ALICE (9) Marietta (8) Marietta (7)  
Benj. F., Sr. (6) Timothy (5)





Gen.

- (10) Child of ALICE Kibbe (Grover) and James L. Whitbeck

Josephine L. b. 1893

MARIETTA (9) William (8) Marietta  
(7) Benj. F., Sr. (6)

- (10) Children of MARIETTA (Osborn) and David Snell Adams

1 Nancy Luise b. 1931

2 William .b. 1934  
Osborn

3 Elizabeth Ann b. 1936

ARDELL (9) Alfred (8) Benj. F., Jr.  
(7) Benj. F. Sr. (6)

- (10) Children of ARDELL (Folger) and Harry Armstrong

1 Elizabeth b. 1922  
Folger

2 Franklin b. 1927  
Folger

FLORA (9) George (8) Benj. F., Jr.  
(7)

- (10) Children of FLORA (Folger) and Tracy Waller

1,2 Carolee and  
Analee b. 1915

3 Dawson b. 1916

4 George Folger b. 1917

Children of FLORA (Folger) and George Scheidel

1 Silmer b. 1927

2 Laurel b. 1929





Gen.

- (10) Child of VIVIA (Folger) and Daniel Mizzy  
Carol Jean b. 1925

ROY (9) Allyn (8) James (7)  
Benj. F., Sr. (6)

- (10) Children of ROY Sinnott Folger and Grace (Haley)  
1 Elizabeth b. 1912, m. 1935 Frank W.  
Jane Erlin, Jr.  
2 Grace Marion b. 1916  
3 Roy Allyn b. 1919  
4 Mary Helen b. 1925

HENRY Irving (9) Elizabeth (8) Jane  
(7) Elizabeth (6) Abishai, Jr.  
(5) Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)

- (10) Children of HENRY Irving Seymour and Grace  
(Brownlee)  
1 Donald Irving b. 1892  
2 Doris b. 1896 m. Wm. N. L.  
Margaret Hutchinson

- (10) Children of ARTHUR McArthur Seymour and  
Mabel (Boyd)  
1 Dorothy b. 1894 m. 1920 Wm. R. Beck  
2 Harry Boyd b. 1896 m. 1925 Alida Weil  
3 Arthur b. 1908  
McArthur, Jr.

- (10) Children of KENT J. C. Seymour and Mary French  
(Elliot)  
1 Ruth b. 1895  
2 Elizabeth b. 1899 m. 1921, Floyd  
Stewart Crosley  
3,4 Kent Osborn ) b. 1902. K.O. m. 1931 Helen  
Elliot Wesley) Rosalie Close



Gen.

KATE (9) Caroline (8) Sarah (Folger)  
 (7) Robert (6) Abishai, Jr. (5)  
 Abishai, Sr. (4) Nathan (3)

- (10) Children of KATE Augusta (Wilsey) and Edwin B. Cushman
- |   |          |    |         |                   |
|---|----------|----|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Blanche  | b. | m. 1907 | Julius H. G. Wolf |
| 2 | Carleton | b. | d.      | m. Catherine      |
|   | Wilsey   |    |         | Englehardt        |
| 3 | Faith    | b. | m.      | Wm. N. Keeler     |

- (10) Children of ALICE (Wilsey) and Dr. George Thoma
- |   |        |    |    |                  |
|---|--------|----|----|------------------|
| 1 | Bonnie | b. | m. | Royce Hardy      |
| 2 | Roxy   | b. | m. | George Wingfield |

FRED (9) Robert (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)

- (10) Children of FRED A. Osborn

- (10) Children of ELOISE (Osborn) and George Debingham

- (10) Children of CAROLINE (Osborn) and Charles Steiger

- (10) Children of LAURA Terry (Osborn) and

- (10) Children of LUCY (Abbot) and Charles Davenport
- |   |           |    |    |                |
|---|-----------|----|----|----------------|
| 1 | Phyllis   | b. | d. |                |
| 2 | Avery     | b. | m. | Ronald Stitzer |
|   | Davenport |    |    |                |

EDWIN (9) Homer (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)





|   |         |    |    |           |
|---|---------|----|----|-----------|
| 1 | Kathryn | b. | m. | Paul Rice |
| 2 | Douglas | b. |    |           |

Lola Lee      b. 1906

JOHN (9) Annie (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)

Anita

|   |                 |             |                            |
|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Ruth            | b. 1899, m. | Franklin<br>Haskell Watson |
| 2 | John<br>Langdon | b. 1903, m. | Margaret Bates             |

HAZEL (9) Frank Osborn (8) Sarah  
(Folger) (7)

LOLi (9) Clara (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)





Gen.

- ⑩ Children of LOLA LEE (Haskell) and Dr. Walter A. Clark

|   |                |             |                 |
|---|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Wynonah        | b. 1896, m. | Lloyd J. Thayer |
| 2 | Walter Haskell | b. 1900, m. | Myrtle Doody    |

HAROLD (9) Russell Osborn (8) Sarah (Folger) (7)

- ⑩ Child of HAROLD H. Osborn and Amy (Ochs) Jane Aileen b. 1920

- ⑩ Children of NORMA (Osborn) and Dr. Henry Edwin Stafford

|   |       |         |
|---|-------|---------|
| 1 | Scott | b. 1921 |
| 2 | Joan  | b. 1927 |



# RELATIONSHIP TO ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF NANTUCKET

These tables of relationships show that the descendants of Peter Folger trace also to other original purchasers of Nantucket.

## I

### (1)

|    |                        |  |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1  | <u>Tristram Coffin</u> | m. Dionis Stevens                                |
| 2  | Stephen Coffin         | m. Mary Punker                                   |
| 3  | Judith Coffin          | m. Peter Folger, son of<br>Eleazer, son of Peter |
| 4  | Anna Folger            | m. Wm. Starbuck                                  |
| 5  | Eunice Starbuck        | m. Stephen Barnard                               |
| 6  | Jethro Barnard         | m. Cynthia Sheldon                               |
| 7  | Diademia Barnard       | m. Benj. F. Folger                               |
| (8 | Marietta Folger        | 2d wife of Hosmer P. Osborn                      |
| (8 | Benj. F. Folger        |  |
| (8 | James S. Folger        |  |

### (2)

|    |                        |                              |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1  | <u>Tristram Coffin</u> |                              |
| 2  | Stephen Coffin         |                              |
| 3  | Stephen Coffin, Jr.    | m. Experience Look           |
| 4  | Dinah Coffin           | m. Abishai Folger, Sr.       |
| 5  | Abishai Folger, Jr.    | m. Elizabeth Coleman         |
| 6  | Robert Coleman Folger  | m. Susan Macy                |
| 7  | Sarah Folger           | m. Homer Osborn              |
| (6 | Elizabeth Folger       | m. Arthur McArthur           |
| (7 | Jane McArthur          | 1st wife of Hosmer P. Osborn |

### (3)

|   |                        |                       |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <u>Tristram Coffin</u> |                       |
| 2 | Mary Coffin            | m. Nathaniel Starbuck |
| 3 | Jethro Starbuck        | m. Dorcas Gayer       |
| 4 | William Starbuck       | m. Anna Folger        |
| 5 | Eunice Starbuck        | m. Stephen Barnard    |



# THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes and effects of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature.

|  |  | (1) |
|--|--|-----|
| 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1   |
| 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2   |
| 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3   |
| 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4   |
| 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5   |
| 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6   |
| 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7   |
| 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8   |
| 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9   |
| 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10  |

|  |  | (2) |
|--|--|-----|
| 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1   |
| 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2   |
| 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3   |
| 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4   |
| 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5   |
| 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6   |
| 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7   |
| 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8   |
| 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9   |
| 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10  |

|  |  | (3) |
|--|--|-----|
| 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1. The earth is a sphere.                          | 1   |
| 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 2   |
| 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 3   |
| 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 4   |
| 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 5   |
| 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6. The earth is composed of various parts.         | 6   |
| 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7. The earth is covered by a thin layer of water.  | 7   |
| 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8. The earth is surrounded by a thin layer of air. | 8   |
| 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9. The earth is divided into various parts.        | 9   |
| 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10. The earth is composed of various parts.        | 10  |

## II

- |    |  |                        |
|----|--|------------------------|
| 1  | <u>Thomas Mayhew</u> , Governor of Martha's Vineyard |                        |
| 2  | Thomas Mayhew, 2nd                                   |                        |
| 3  | Matthew Mayhew                                       |                        |
| 4  | Paine Mayhew   |                        |
| 5  | Sarah Mayhew   | m. Abishai Folger, Sr. |
| (6 | William Folger                                       | m. Ruth Coffin         |
| (6 | George Folger  | m. Sarah Coleman       |
| (6 | Timothy Folger                                       | m. Abiel Coleman       |

## III

- |    |                          |                     |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1  | <u>Nathaniel Barnard</u> |                     |
| 2  | Ebenezer Barnard         | m. Mary Hussey      |
| 3  | Stephen Barnard          | m. Eunice Starbuck  |
| 4  | Jethro Barnard           | m. Cynthia Sheldon  |
| 5  | Diademia Barnard         | m. Benj. F. Folger  |
| (6 | Marietta Folger          | m. Hosmer P. Osborn |
| (6 | Benj. F. Folger, 2d      | m. Julianna Osborn  |
| (6 | James Folger             | m. Maria Allyn      |

## IV

- |   |                        |                   |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>Richard Gardner</u> | m. Sarah Shattuck |
| 2 | Sarah Gardner          | m. Eleazer Folger |
| 3 | Nathan Folger          | m. Sarah Church   |
| 4 | Abishai Folger, Sr.    | m. Sarah Mayhew   |
| 5 | Timothy Folger         | m. Abiel Coleman  |

## V

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | <u>John Coleman</u>                      | m. Joanna Folger, d. of<br>Peter Folger |
| 2  | John Coleman, 2d                         | m. Friscilla Starbuck                   |
| 3  | Barnabas Coleman                         | m. Rachael Hussey                       |
| (4 | Abiel Coleman                            | m. Timothy Folger                       |
| (4 | Elizabeth Coleman                        | m. Abishai Folger, Jr.                  |
| (4 | Sarah Coleman                            | m. George Folger                        |
| 5  | Benj. F. Folger, son of<br>Abiel Coleman | m. Diademia Barnard                     |





- |    |                      |                     |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|
| (6 | Marietta Folger      | m. Hosmer P. Osborn |
| (6 | Benj. F. Folger, Jr. |                     |
| (6 | James Folger         |                     |

## VI

- |   |                        |                            |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>Edward Starbuck</u> | m. Katherine Reynolds      |
| 2 | Nathaniel Starbuck     | m. Mary Coffin             |
| 3 | Jethro Starbuck        | m. Dorcas Gayer            |
| 4 | William Starbuck       | m. Anna Folger (see above) |

## VII

- |   |                    |                          |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | <u>Thomas Macy</u> | m. Sarah Hopcott         |
| 2 | John Macy          | m. Deborah Gardner       |
| 3 | Thomas Macy        | m. Deborah Coffin        |
| 4 | Robert Macy        | m. Abigail Barnard       |
| 5 | Robert Macy        | m. Anna Jones            |
| 6 | Susan Macy         | m. Robert Coleman Folger |
| 7 | Sarah Folger       | m. Homer Osborn          |

## VIII

- |    |                       |                        |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1  | <u>Stephen Hussey</u> | m. Martha Bunker       |
| 2  | Sylvanus Hussey       | m. Abial Brown         |
| 3  | Rachel Hussey         | m. Barnabas Coleman    |
| (4 | Abiel Coleman         | m. Timothy Folger      |
| (4 | Sarah Coleman         | m. George Folger       |
| (4 | Elizabeth Coleman     | m. Abishai Folger, Jr. |



A little doggerel published about 1834 in Nantucket:

"The Rays and Russels, coopers are,  
The knowing Folgers lazy,  
A lying Coleman very rare,  
And scarce a learned Hussey.

"The Coffins noisy, fractious, loud,  
The silent Gardners plodding,  
The Mitchells good, the Barkers proud,  
The Macys eat the pudding."





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WILL OF PETER FO

L C E R

Benja

Coffin Starbuck

Dinah

Robert

rn)

Benj.

(m. Homer  
Osborn)

Francis

Robert

Alfred

William

Alfred

Homer

Annie

Frank

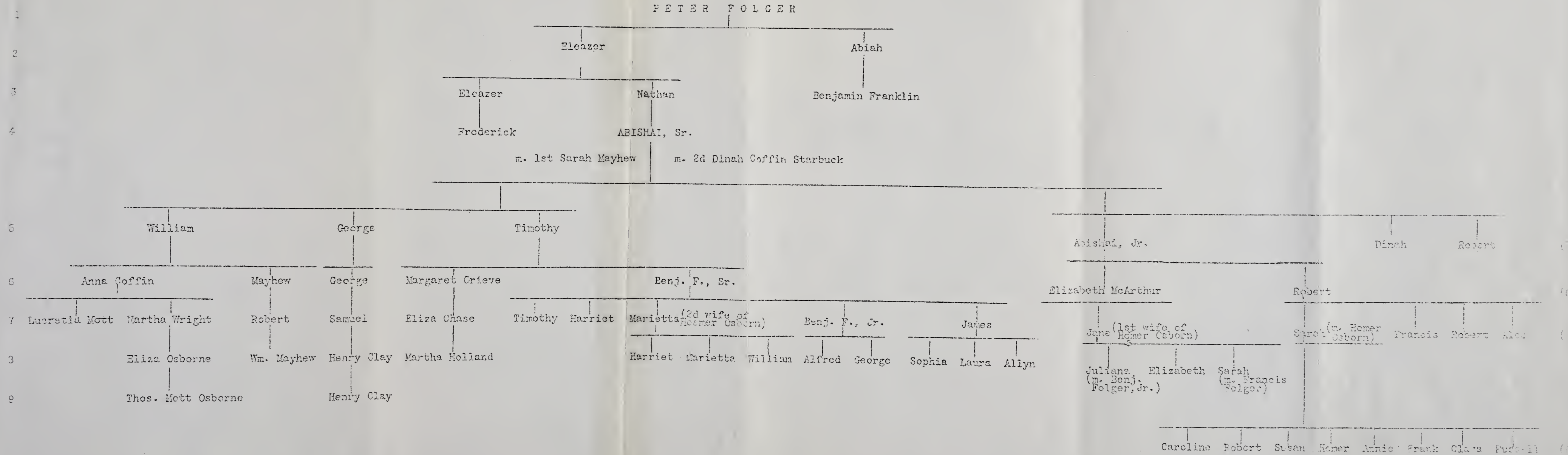
Clara

Fred





DESCENDANTS OF PETER FOLGER MENTIONED IN THIS RECORD









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